



—A helping hand for your research

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## FAQs for the cGMP/cAMP kits (Cat#80103, 80104, 80203, 80204)

### 1) Storage information:

Please refer to the label on the bottle to store the individual components until the kit's expiration date. For long-term best results, store 1000X stock solutions at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  upon receipt and avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

### 2) The sample source:

NewEast Biosciences' direct ELISA kits are colorimetric kits for the quantification of both intracellular and extracellular cGMP/cAMP levels in whole cell lysates, culture supernatants, serum, saliva or tissue extracts from any species.

### 3) Can I use these kits for agonism and antagonism studies?

Yes, as long as the cGMP/cAMP levels in the samples are above the detection limit of the kit.

### 4) What are the suggested dilutions for the samples?

The dilution depends on the amount of cGMP/cAMP in the sample. It is recommended that the end user refers to published papers using similar samples. If no prior publications, it might be necessary to use different dilutions to test which dilutions give readings above the detection limit.

### 5) Do the components of culture medium affect the results of cGMP/cAMP measurement in culture supernatants?

No, as long as the standard curve is titrated in the same culture medium.

### 6) What is the best way to analyze my data?

We recommend using the logit-log linear regression. The X-axis is the standard cAMP/cGMP concentration. The Y-axis is the percent bound (B/B<sub>0</sub>). For the linear fitting, the X-axis uses the log<sub>10</sub> conversion and Y-axis uses the logit conversion. Many statistical softwares have this fitting function, such as Origin, SPSS, etc.

### 7) Do I have to use a wavelength correction?

No. Reading at dual wavelengths corrects for the optical density contributed by the plastics as well as lamp and instrument fluctuations. Our plates are selected for their optical quality, therefore this correction is very small.